



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1989

### PHONE INQUIRIES

• *about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics*—contact Fiona Blackshaw on Canberra (06) 252 6561 or any ABS State office.

• *about other statistics and ABS services*—contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6007, 252 6627, 252 5402 or any ABS State office.

### MAIL INQUIRIES

• *write to Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.*

### ELECTRONIC

### SERVICES

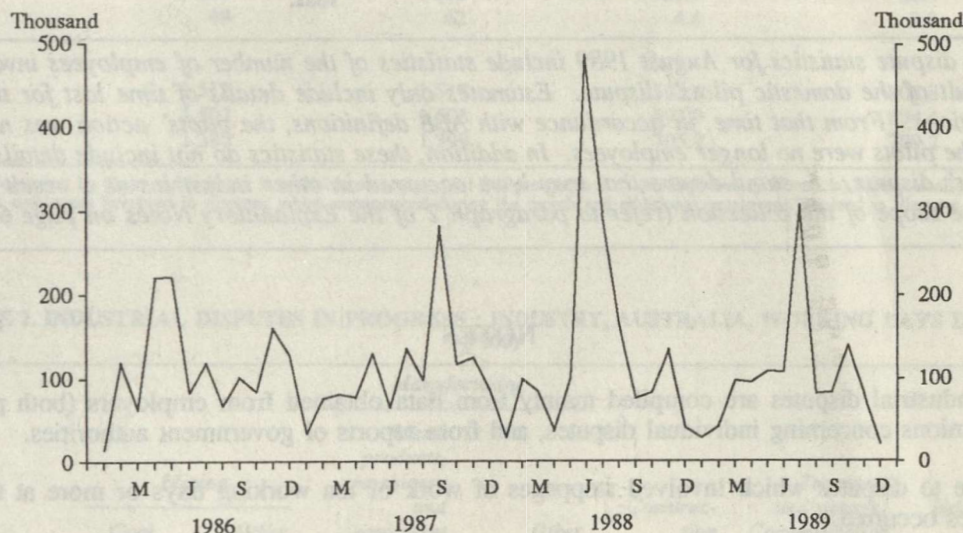
• on VIATEL — key \*656#.

• on AUSSTATS — phone (06) 252 6017.

• on TELESTATS — phone (06) 252 5404 Foreign Trade statistics inquiries,  
(06) 252 5405 Main Economic Indicator inquiries.

### MAIN FEATURES

#### WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA



#### In December 1989—

- 62 disputes were reported in progress involving 9,800 employees and the loss of 20,600 working days. This is the lowest number of working days lost since January 1986 (15,200) and the lowest for any December since December 1968 (20,000).
- Significant low points in the number of working days lost were recorded in the following States:
  - New South Wales (1,800), the lowest since working days lost were first published on a monthly basis.
  - Western Australia (1,600), the lowest since December 1987 (1,100).

- Low points were also recorded in the number of working days lost in the following industries:

- The Coal mining industry (2,100), the lowest since January 1987 (1,000).
- The Metal products, machinery and equipment industry grouping (600), the lowest since working days lost were first published on a monthly basis.

#### In the twelve months ended December 1989—

- 1,399 disputes were reported in progress involving 709,200 employees and the loss of 1,201,800 working days.



- 190 working days were lost per thousand employees, the lowest rate since December 1981 when this measure was first introduced on a monthly basis.
- Western Australia recorded 188 working days lost per thousand employees, the lowest for that State since the twelve month period ended March 1986 (178).
- Significant low points in the number of working days lost per thousand employees were recorded in the following industries:
  - The Coal mining industry (5,419), the lowest since the twelve month period ended June 1987 (5,144).
  - The Other mining industry (651), the lowest since this measure was first introduced on a monthly basis.
  - The Metal products, machinery and equipment industry grouping (474), the lowest since May 1988 (336).
  - The Construction industry (374), the lowest since December 1981 when this measure was first introduced on a regular monthly basis.
- 1,392 disputes were reported as ending during the period, involving 653,300 employees and the loss of 1,156,800 working days.
- Managerial policy was stated as the cause of 611 disputes, accounting for 46.8 per cent (305,900) of employees involved and 54.0 per cent (624,700) of working days lost.
- Disputes of 1 day's duration or less accounted for 68.5 per cent (953) of disputes.
- 872 disputes (62.6%) were resolved by resumption without negotiation involving 511,800 employees and 575,300 working days lost.

*NOTE: Industrial dispute statistics for August 1989 include statistics of the number of employees involved and working days lost as a result of the domestic pilots' dispute. Estimates only include details of time lost for the period prior to the pilots' resignations. From that time, in accordance with ABS definitions, the pilots' action was not within scope of this collection as the pilots were no longer employees. In addition, these statistics do not include details of any secondary effects of the pilots' dispute, i.e. stand-downs that may have occurred in other industries as a result of the dispute, as these are not in the scope of the collection (refer to paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes on page 6).*

## NOTES

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector) and trade unions concerning individual disputes, and from reports of government authorities.

The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

Explanatory Notes and a Glossary are published on pages 6 to 8 of this publication.

IAN CASTLES  
Australian Statistician



TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : AUSTRALIA(a)

Period	Number of disputes(b)		Employees involved ('000)		Working days lost ('000)
	Commenced in period	Total(c)	Newly involved(d)	Total(c)	
1988—					
October	139	151	36.6	41.1	83.3
November	150	167	51.8	59.0	136.1
December	71	93	15.1	25.8	41.4
1989—					
January	106	115	25.4	28.4	29.1
February	138	153	23.5	25.4	42.8
March	130	146	37.8	40.7	98.2
April	124	135	50.2	53.4	95.8
May	135	156	46.8	52.8	109.2
June	116	135	48.9	54.4	108.7
July	137	159	220.1	235.2	308.8
August	114	133	33.4	58.1	82.5
September r	90	103	66.3	82.0	83.7
October r	117	125	119.4	122.3	140.8
November r	132	143	29.7	65.4	81.6
December	49	62	4.4	9.8	20.6
Twelve months ended—					
December 1987	1,512	1,517	593.4	608.8	1,311.9
1988	1,502	1,508	893.9	894.4	1,641.4
1989	1,388	1,399	705.9	709.2	1,201.8

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Refers to all disputes in progress during the period. (d) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)

Period	Manufacturing							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (b)	All industries
	Coal	Other						
1988—								
October	25.1	7.6	5.1	3.2	23.9	5.4	13.0	83.3
November	57.5	33.1	7.3	15.1	1.7	7.4	14.0	136.1
December	20.7	2.8	0.8	6.8	5.7	1.0	3.6	41.4
1989—								
January	8.7	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.2	5.7	4.3	29.1
February	8.9	1.5	14.4	8.0	2.4	3.0	4.7	42.8
March	12.7	4.4	13.1	44.2	6.5	14.4	3.0	98.2
April	7.7	2.0	19.0	1.9	7.3	1.0	57.0	95.8
May	28.0	2.8	29.3	11.3	13.8	6.8	17.1	109.2
June	22.9	9.2	32.2	20.3	13.3	3.0	7.8	108.7
July	25.5	2.0	57.2	19.1	43.3	11.5	150.4	308.8
August	12.7	2.2	22.2	13.2	4.7	6.7	20.9	82.5
September	r7.5	3.0	3.5	21.3	7.9	3.0	37.4	r83.7
October	r14.3	r1.0	2.9	r7.8	8.0	7.6	99.2	r140.8
November	r13.2	2.4	4.3	r30.4	3.0	3.2	25.1	r81.6
December	2.1	1.6	0.6	5.7	4.5	4.9	1.2	20.6
Twelve months ended—								
December 1987	291.8	55.7	199.6	195.5	194.5	92.5	282.3	1,311.9
1988	471.3	97.4	309.5	117.4	207.9	75.0	362.9	1,641.4
1989	164.2	34.2	201.1	186.7	117.0	70.7	427.9	1,201.8

(a) More detailed industry information is available on request. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.



TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1988—									
October	31.7	7.4	11.3	1.1	30.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	83.3
November	59.9	10.1	30.3	1.0	33.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	136.1
December	21.4	11.6	2.8	1.6	2.9	—	1.1	—	41.4
1989—									
January	13.7	2.0	8.1	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	29.1
February	20.3	5.8	11.8	2.2	2.0	0.1	0.6	—	42.8
March	61.1	20.4	6.6	6.1	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	98.2
April	38.2	19.0	6.2	4.0	23.8	3.4	1.0	0.2	95.8
May	52.8	36.1	3.8	0.3	15.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	109.2
June	54.6	34.9	5.2	3.3	10.5	—	0.1	—	108.7
July	180.2	103.8	4.0	2.8	15.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	308.8
August	38.1	19.9	10.7	5.0	6.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	82.5
September	r28.5	21.9	11.1	3.0	14.0	0.1	1.8	3.3	r83.7
October	r66.9	r49.6	14.8	1.6	3.0	r2.5	0.4	2.1	r140.8
November	r32.8	r25.4	11.3	5.5	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	r81.6
December	1.8	9.6	6.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	—	20.6
Twelve months ended—									
December 1987	744.8	281.4	73.7	44.6	115.3	28.0	6.5	17.5	1,311.9
1988	730.1	362.6	299.5	47.0	160.6	18.6	8.9	14.1	1,641.4
1989	589.0	348.4	100.5	35.0	102.1	10.3	6.9	9.6	1,201.8

(a) State by industry information is available on request.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA,  
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	Manufacturing							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construc- tion	Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (b)	All industries
	Coal	Other						
Twelve months ended—								
1985—								
December	6,892	1,928	256	312	666	430	71	228
1986—								
December	10,741	3,328	445	328	458	135	72	242
1987—								
December	8,920	1,072	479	305	743	217	70	223
1988—								
October	13,977	1,163	771	235	732	230	98	276
November	15,198	1,742	764	213	712	237	88	277
December	15,548	1,777	750	183	725	177	85	269
1989—								
January	15,562	1,808	750	187	703	187	84	268
February	14,330	1,629	763	187	684	186	82	258
March	13,636	1,521	784	242	653	209	80	259
April	13,793	1,503	819	244	652	204	89	267
May	13,812	1,488	842	253	596	212	90	268
June	10,471	1,556	515	260	418	178	70	206
July	8,723	1,527	491	236	456	157	89	208
August	8,506	1,419	521	234	443	167	69	194
September	r7,904	1,358	490	256	435	157	76	194
October	r7,529	r1,241	484	r262	380	162	96	203
November	r6,048	r669	476	r285	381	152	98	194
December	5,419	651	474	282	374	161	97	190

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.



TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA,  
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Twelve months ended—									
1985—									
December	209	236	411	48	188	138	213	159	228
1986—									
December	304	240	207	95	272	190	199	55	242
1987—									
December	366	172	87	91	213	177	110	143	223
1988—									
October	368	224	324	98	247	156	143	118	276
November	354	223	338	95	296	152	142	118	277
December	341	214	336	93	299	118	158	112	269
1989—									
January	342	213	327	94	296	123	164	117	268
February	322	210	329	88	277	117	153	112	258
March	337	214	309	98	250	97	137	108	259
April	350	216	309	103	283	108	148	99	267
May	356	233	261	98	302	104	138	97	268
June	256	215	165	59	276	82	117	38	206
July	316	170	116	55	286	72	129	44	208
August	278	169	119	56	283	52	105	48	194
September	276	168	117	61	292	52	134	68	194
October	r292	r192	119	61	242	r63	130	82	203
November	r279	r200	99	70	191	r63	129	77	r194
December	269	199	103	67	188	64	112	77	190

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 1989 : AUSTRALIA,  
REPORTED CAUSE, DURATION AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT(a)

	Number of disputes	Employees involved (directly and indirectly) ( '000)	Working days lost ( '000)
CAUSE OF DISPUTE			
Wages	169	112.7	169.6
Hours of work	24	5.0	5.6
Leave, pensions, compensation	69	32.6	84.6
Managerial policy	611	305.9	624.7
Physical working conditions	250	29.1	76.2
Trade unionism	227	45.0	72.0
Other(b)	42	123.0	124.1
Total	1,392	653.3	1,156.8
DURATION OF DISPUTE			
Up to and including 1 day	953	545.2	514.6
Over 1 to 2 days	161	34.9	75.8
Over 2 and less than 5 days	124	36.8	135.9
5 and less than 10 days	86	18.5	124.1
10 and less than 20 days	52	13.4	182.8
20 days and over	16	4.5	123.7
Total	1,392	653.3	1,156.8
METHOD OF SETTLEMENT			
Negotiation	210	64.5	185.6
State legislation	114	34.9	136.9
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	181	38.6	249.5
Resumption without negotiation	872	511.8	575.3
Other methods	15	3.5	9.5
Total	1,392	653.3	1,156.8

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2. The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (as defined in paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

## Change in methodology

4. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in January 1987 to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households, obtained from the Labour Force Survey. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each month back to June 1984 and are available on request. In issues of this publication prior to January 1987, the estimates of numbers of employees were based entirely on Labour Force Survey data. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

5. The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in December 1987 (see paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Before that date, where the causes of several disputes were the same (e.g. National Wage Case disputes) the disputes were counted as one dispute in each State or Territory in which they occurred, irrespective of whether they were directed or organised by one person or organisation, or whether the dispute occurred in more than one industry. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. In accordance with this change in definition, estimates of the number of disputes shown in this bulletin for past periods have been revised. In issues of this publication prior to September 1988, the number of disputes were counted on the old basis. Unpublished estimates of the number of disputes have been revised on the new basis from January 1985 and are available on request. The number of employees involved and working days lost remain unchanged.

## Reliability of estimates

6. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to employers; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

## Other ABS publications

7. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

*Industrial Disputes, Australia*, (6322.0)—issued annually

*Labour Statistics, Australia*, (6101.0)—issued annually

*The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)—issued monthly

*The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)—issued monthly

*Trade Union Statistics, Australia*, (6323.0)—issued annually

*Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1988* (6325.0)

*Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)—issued quarterly

*Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0)—issued monthly

## Unpublished statistics

8. A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by States/Territories, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and associated charges should be directed to Fiona Blackshaw on (062) 52 6561.

9. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Symbols and other usages

r estimates revised since last issue  
— nil or rounded to zero

10. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## Electronic services

VIATEL. Key \*656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through PAXUS COMNET.

For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (06) 252 6017.

TELESTATS. This service provides:

- foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements. Further information is available on (06) 252 5404.
- text and tables for selected Main Economic Indicator publications. Further information is available on (06) 252 5405.

## Floppy disk service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (06) 252 6684.



## GLOSSARY

**Cause of dispute**

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of the stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows:

**Wages.** Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant cause.

**Hours of work.** Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; distribution of hours.

**Leave, pensions, compensation.** Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

**Managerial policy.** Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers e.g. computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension; alleged victimisation of union members or officials; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

**Physical working conditions.** Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

**Trade unionism.** Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

**Other.** Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship e.g. political matters; fining and gaoling of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

**Disputes**

2. For these statistics, an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

3. A dispute affecting several establishments has been counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation in each State or Territory in which it occurs; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred. Prior to December 1987 disputes were counted differently (refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for other details).

4. When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete calendar months, the dispute is deemed continuing. When the return to work is for two or more calendar months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.

5. Information is recorded concerning all industrial disputes where ten or more working days are lost (see paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes). Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work);

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins.

**Duration of dispute**

6. The *duration* of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the total number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).

**Employees**

7. *Employees* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

8. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

9. *Employees indirectly involved* are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

10. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some



double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

#### Method of settlement

11. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

**Negotiation.** Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

**State legislation.** Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

**Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.** Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance, of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

**Resumption without negotiation.** This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

**Other methods.** Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

#### Working days lost

12. *Working days lost* refer to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

#### Working days lost per thousand employees

13. *Working days lost per thousand employees* are calculated from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings and the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the break in series.

